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A brief history is presented of Indian tribes living along the eastern seaboard of the United States from the time of contact of these tribes with the first European settlers to the present day. Early Indian-white relationships are discussed, as well as relationships established between the various tribes themselves. An historical presentation of early Indian cultures and migration patterns is given on a state-by-state basis for each of 12 states on the Atlantic seaboard. These early histories are then contrasted with modern seaboard tribes. The presentation is concluded with a list of historical and cultural Indian sites. (DA)

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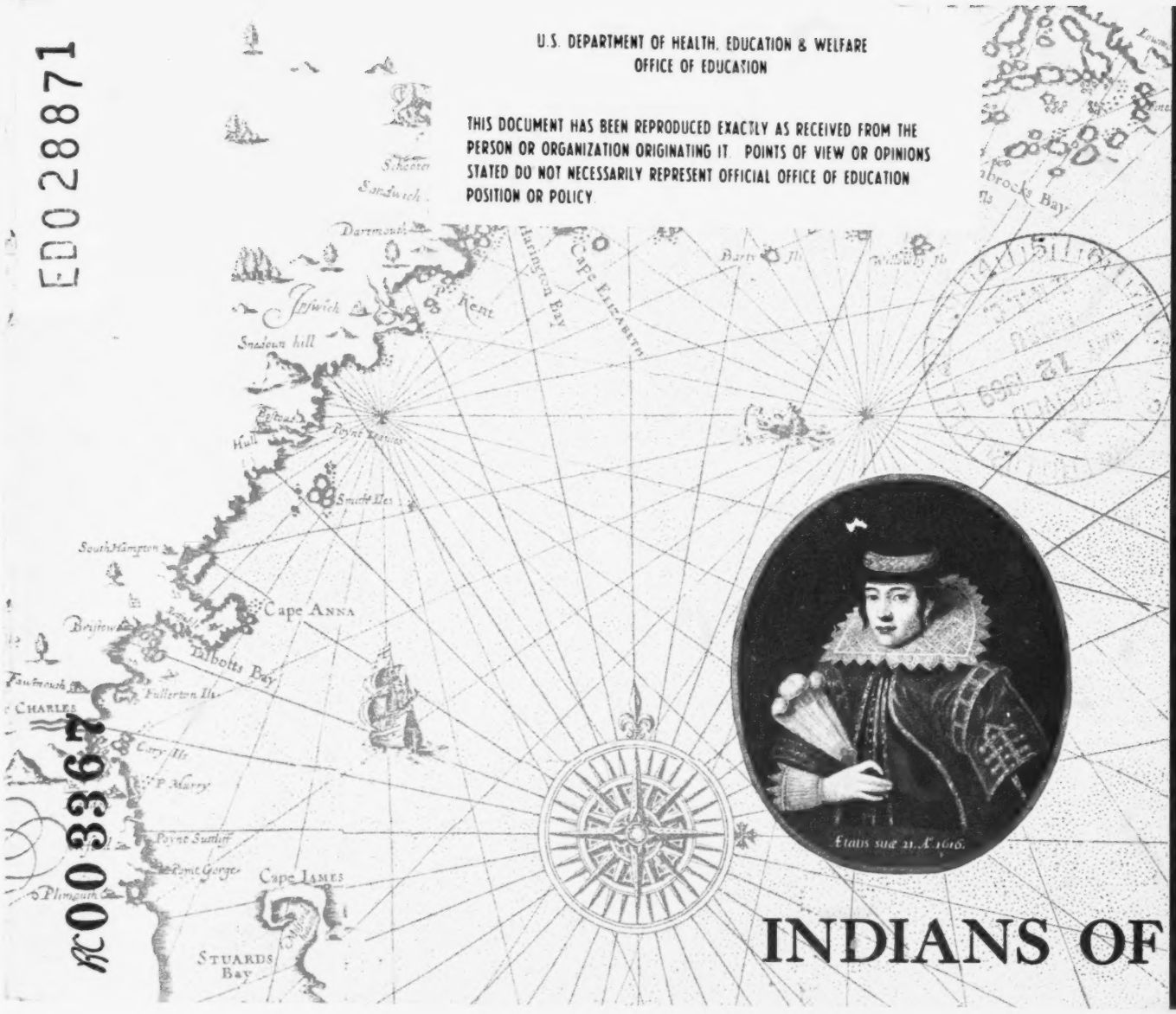

INDIANS OF THE EASTERN SEABOARD

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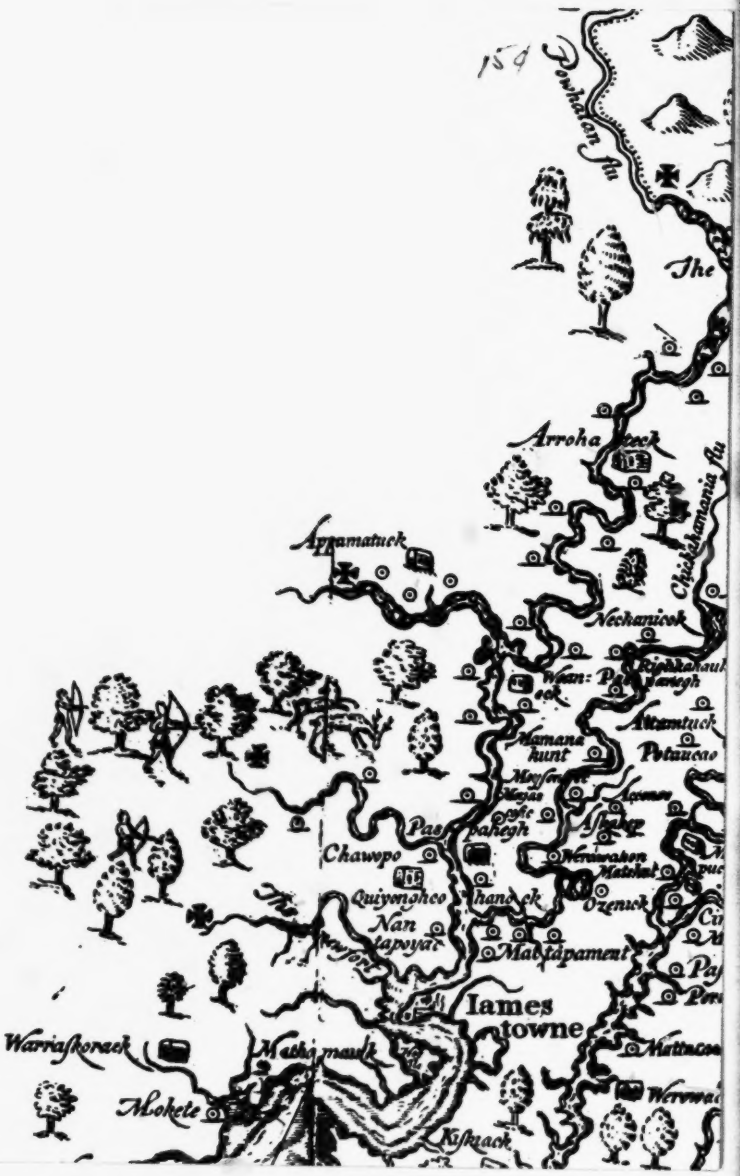
A statue of Massasoit, who celebrated the first Plymouth Thanksgiving with the Pilgrims, overlooks Plymouth Rock.
PHOTO: MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT

THE VERY NAME "INDIAN" was first applied to Indians of the Atlantic seaboard. Columbus, who landed in the West Indies, wrote of the "Indios" he had with him in a letter dated February 1493. It was the general belief of the day, shared by Columbus, that in his voyage across the Atlantic he had reached India. He found, instead, a rich land made richer by the heritage handed down to the Europeans by his "Indios." Every American schoolboy knows the story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith of Jamestown; of Squanto, the Indian who showed the New England Pilgrims how to grow corn by putting a fish in the earth with their seed. Atlantic seaboard Indians are the Indians who helped the European settlers get a toehold in a new and forbidding land.



COVER

Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, as she appeared in London, the wife of John Rolfe. Pocahontas was 21 years old at the time this portrait was painted, and died a year later. PHOTO: NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Indians of the EASTERN SEABOARD

The Indians of the eastern seaboard were the first to come into contact with Europeans. Although tradition puts the time of this first meeting at the arrival of Columbus, it is now conceded that the Norsemen were in New England some 500 years before. Long before the settlers' coming, these Indians were familiar with the exploring and fishing vessels of distant countries. They were sometimes kidnapped by the crews of these vessels and sold into slavery in other lands.

These stone age people belonged to small tribes loosely joined in confederations dominated by one strong group. The family stocks stretching from Maine to Florida on the eastern seaboard at the time of Columbus included the Algonquian, Iroquoian, Siouan, Muskhogean, and Timucuan.

Many eastern tribes are now decimated or dispersed, but they left a rich legacy for the people that followed—food, implements, and custom; hundreds of names with beautiful meanings that designate our cities, mountains, lakes, and rivers; and Indian words to grace our language.

All of the Atlantic seaboard Indians belonged to the cultural division known as the Woodland People. They were primarily a hunting, fishing, or an agricultural people or a combination of all three.

The homes they built suited the weather and their customs. In the north houses were conical shaped bark and round bark-covered wigwams. In the central area they were long in shape and also bark-covered. Each house was occupied by a number of families. Large villages were fortified and surrounded by stockades. In the warmer climate, houses were open shelters with thatched roofs.

In the far north, Indians originated the light birchbark canoe. Other boats were made from logs charred on one side and then expertly gouged out and shaped with sharp-edged

stones, horn, or strong shells. For winter travel over deep snow the northern Indians invented the snowshoe and the toboggan.

Except in the Deep South, little pottery was made and none of that noteworthy. Materials for implements and utensils consisted of wood, bark, and stone. Baskets were fashioned from bark or splint-woven.

With only a primitive drill, northern tribes formed clam shells into tubular beads called wampum by European traders. Wampum, important in ceremonial use, had no monetary value until Europeans began to use the beads as currency.

The seaboard Indians lived on the regional game, fish, seafood, wild fruits, nuts, and berries. In addition, they cultivated corn, beans, squash, and pumpkins. In the North they made maple sugar. In the central and southern areas they grew tobacco. Corn was their greatest contribution to the world at large, but tobacco, too, was to have a profound effect on it.

Diorama of northern Indians of the eastern seaboard at the time the white man visited the New World quarrying and chipping stone beside their mat-covered wigwam. The man quarrying has the shaved head and scalp lock of the warrior. PHOTO: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Seaboard Indian chiefs were acknowledged leaders in their own tribes but were neither rulers nor kings and had no power, privileges, or rights above others. Titles of royalty were bestowed upon Indian chiefs by colonists to the New World. Most tribes had a clan system which determined kinships.

On the eastern seaboard the Iroquois alone had a formalized government worthy of the name, but theirs was a remarkable one. Certain chiefs were nominated by the women and confirmed by the tribal and league councils. No action could be taken without unanimous consent. The structure of the Iroquois government influenced American leaders such as Benjamin Franklin who sought a plan of representative government for the colonies.

FAMILY STOCKS

The Algonquian was the largest family stock on the seaboard, stretching from what is now Maine to Virginia and straddling the Canadian border to the Rockies. Belonging to this family were the Wampanoags, Pequots, Narragansets, Shawnees, and Delawares.

The Iroquoian family, probably the most powerful, occupied most of the St. Lawrence Valley, the basins of Lakes Ontario and Erie, the southern shore of Lake Huron, all of New York (except the lower Hudson region), central Pennsylvania, the shores of Chesapeake Bay, and parts of Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas. The Six Nations and the Cherokees were Iroquoian.

Next in size to the Algonquian came the Siouan. The eastern members of this family lived in the Carolinas and parts of Virginia. The Catawbas and the Biloxis are Siouan.

The Muskhogean family, another important family group, roamed and hunted through parts of Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas. The Creeks, Choctaws, Seminoles, and Chickasaws are important Muskhogean groups.

The Timucuan family was comprised of a number of Florida tribes which dwindled under the attacks of the English and their Indian allies from the Carolinas. It is believed survivors were taken to Cuba by the Spaniards.

An artist's conception of three Cherokees from the head of the Savannah River who visited London in 1762. The Indians by then wore clothing almost entirely of European materials but distinctly Indian in cut. The man, left, carries a trade ax and a wampum belt, center, a clay pipe. **PHOTO: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

The Three Cherokees came over from the head of the River Savanna to London 1762.
Their Interpreter that was Poisoned.

EARLY INDIAN-WHITE RELATIONSHIPS

Indians of the Atlantic seaboard did not live in harmony in their original state. Lands were tribally held and defended. Every tribe had its No. 1 enemy or set of enemies against whom feelings ran deep. Many of the smaller Algonquian tribes were wiped out in the raids of the Iroquois, and bitter were the wars between the Cherokees and the Creeks.

On the whole, Indian warfare resolved itself in assimilation and not annihilation. But, there were many instances of wholesale massacre long before the racial, political, religious, and commercial complications brought by the whites.

Tribal animosities and intertribal politics affected Indian-white relations and influenced the course of history both here and abroad. The Indians became pawns in the great chess game played by the Spanish, French, English, and Dutch. Indian friendships were important to have and Indian emnities or neutralities established a vulnerability one faction was able to use against another. The ultimate losers were the Indians.

The Spanish were the first Europeans to explore and attempt to colonize the eastern coast of what is now the United States in the early 16th century. The French began to trade in furs with Indians along the St. Lawrence River somewhat later. In 1565, the Spanish founded St. Augustine among the Timucua Indians.

The first permanent English settlement in America was finally made at Jamestown, Va., in 1607 among tribes of the Powhatan Confederacy. The Dutch established their colony on Manhattan Island among a Wappinger tribe, and the Pilgrims colonized Plymouth in the Wampanoag Indian territory in 1621.

The first white settlements were, in general, welcomed by the Indians, who soon attempted to enlist the settlers in their individual causes. The Indians adopted and adapted European ways and possessions. It was not long before many Indians were partly or entirely dressed in European clothing and were building houses similar to those of the settlers from the new world.

Violence between Indians and the newcomers broke out in a number of places, most notably in 1622 when the Powhatans of Virginia attacked Jamestown, in 1637 when Massachusetts Bay Puritans warred against the Pequots in southern Connecticut, and in 1675–76 when a New England alliance of Indians under the Wampanoag Chief Metacomet, known by the colonists as King Philip, attempted to

King Philip, leader of the attempt of the Wampanoags and other New England Indians to drive out the white man in 1675–76. This drawing shows how a chief of King Philip's period might dress, partly in buckskin and partly in woven goods, with a wampum belt and a headdress probably of wampum. PHOTO: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

drive the whites from the country. A Tuscarora war against North Carolina settlers occurred in 1711–13.

From the early part of the 17th century until the American Revolution, the great league of the Iroquois held the balance and control in any plan for the expansion of power in America by the French, who had settled along the St. Lawrence River, or by the English. Stretching across what is now New York State, the Iroquois held sway both to the north and the south during the French and Indian War of 1754–63 and maintained an independent neutrality.

It was they who prevented the French from coming south of the St. Lawrence River, and it was they who held the key to the interior country. Decisions made in Iroquois councils were discussed in the royal courts of France and England. Iroquois chiefs were taken abroad and courted by all the nations vying for a strategic position in the New World, and by all the colonies as well.

A schism developed among the Iroquois during the American Revolution. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras espoused the revolutionary cause; the rest, led by Thayendanegea, a Mohawk chief known as Joseph Brant, fought beside the British. In 1779, the Iroquois country was invaded by an American expedition.

With the end of the Revolution, the pro-English Iroquois under Brant found new homes in Canada. The rest, led by the Seneca Chief Cornplanter, eventually gave their loyalty to the new American Nation.

The Albany Congress of 1754 had formed a northern and a southern Indian Department to handle Indian affairs. In charge of the northern department was Col. William Johnson, a former fur trader who had married into the Mohawk tribe.

At the end of the French and Indian War, England declared itself the sole arbiter of Indian affairs. It regarded Indian tribes as sovereign nations with the right of occupancy to the lands on which they lived. Reservations resulted from cessions of land by the Indians.

A proclamation by King George III in 1763 defined the "Indian country" to be administered by two superintendents, one north and one south, and set aside "reserved lands" for the Indians. The superintendents took on the role of diplomatic agents negotiating with the various tribes in a series of treaties.

One of the first acts of the Continental Congress was to name a Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1775, this Committee produced a report which prompted the Congress to set up "three departments of Indians"—the Northern, Middle, and Southern. The Congress continued many of the policies of the Colonial times and also created new ones.

The first United States treaty with the Indians was made in 1778 with the Delawares. The first land cession was made by the Six Nations in 1784.

Indian conflicts shifted to the Midwest in 1790, where "Mad Anthony" Wayne dealt the Indians a crushing blow in 1794. Again in the Midwest, 15 years later, the Indian leader Tecumseh rallied many tribes which joined the British against the Americans in the War of 1812. One of these, the Creek, fought Americans throughout Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. In 1814, a treaty with the Creeks gave the United States nearly 8 million acres of land.

In 1817, the First Seminole War broke out. That same year, Andrew Jackson was authorized to enter Spanish Florida to subdue the rebellious Indians. His capture of two

James Oglethorpe presenting Tomonchichi, head chief of a Creek town, his wife, and nephew, to the Lord Trustees of the Colony of Georgia in the 18th century. **PHOTO: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

Spanish garrisons while subduing the Seminoles so reduced Spain's strength that she signed a treaty in 1819 ceding Florida to the United States. The Second Seminole War was not to come until 1835.

At first white aggression rarely pushed back an intact and strongly opposing Indian tribe. Both the English and American governments tried to prevent any overflow across recognized Indian frontiers. But when the desire for land became strong, many whites clamored that Indians be cleared out.

In 1830, the Indian Removal Act slated all Indian tribes for removal west of the Mississippi. Most of the eastern seaboard tribes had already removed themselves beyond the Allegheny Mountains and their further dispersal was relatively simple.

In the South, the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Seminoles were still resistant. Treaties for removal of the Choctaws were made in 1832 and for the Chickasaws in 1832 and 1834. The Cherokees' struggle for protection under Federal guarantees was lost in 1835 with the signing of an agreement under which the entire tribe would move beyond the Mississippi. The Creeks were removed to the West between 1836 and 1840. In 1845, an agreement was reached with the Seminoles providing for settlement in the Oklahoma Indian Territory.

THE TRIBES HISTORICALLY

Maine

The tribes of Maine were the 20 or more that made up the Abnaki Confederacy. There were an estimated 25,000 Abnakis at the time of the Puritan settlement.

The most important tribes were the Malacites, the Passamaquoddys, and, largest of all, the Penobscots. Samuel de Champlain first won the allegiance of these Indians in 1604, and from then on the Abnakis were constantly at war with the English. With the end of French power, most of the Abnakis withdrew to Canada.

The Abnakis carried on an extensive fur trade. Between 1525 and 1775, their city of Pemaquid was the trade hub for all New England. This site is now under restoration.

New Hampshire

The Pennacook Confederacy of New Hampshire included 13 other tribes and the Pennacooks proper. Three of these tribes were in Massachusetts territory. In 1633–34, hundreds of these Indians lost their lives in a plague that swept New England and the Pennacook tribes were never again strong.

Vermont

The Missiassik tribe and bands of Mahicans, Pennacooks, and Pocomtucs lived in Vermont along the northern border.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts was named for a small Indian confederacy said to have had 3,000 warriors and more than 20 villages. By the time European colonists had arrived, the Massachusett Indians had been nearly destroyed, first by the warring Abnakis and then by the 1633 plague. In 1660 they were further decimated by smallpox and with that lost all tribal identity.

At the time of the Pilgrims, the principal tribe in what is now Massachusetts was the Wampanoag, which controlled southern New England from its 30 villages. Massasoit, the Wampanoag chief, befriended the colonists after he was introduced to them by Samoset, a chief from Pemaquid and the original owner of the site of Bristol, Maine. Squanto, a Wampanoag from the village of Patuxet, also helped the Pilgrims. He had escaped from slavery in Spain to England, and thence back to his home. When the Pilgrims were in their most desperate time, Squanto appeared to save them from starvation.

The Wampanoags attended the first Plymouth Thanksgiving in America and entered into a peace pact with the Pilgrims that was honored for 40 years. Friendliness, however, ceased with the ascendancy of King Philip, Massasoit's son.

Under Philip, the Wampanoags engaged in a war (1675–76) which was one of the most destructive in New England for Indian and white alike. Philip and the leading chiefs of the tribes which allied themselves with him were killed and the tribes' few survivors were sold into slavery in the West Indies, or joined smaller Indian groups.

The Stockbridges were a tribe of the Mahican Confederacy. Since they were allied with the English, their village was constantly marauded by the French during the French and Indian War. Only about 200 Stockbridges remained at the end of hostilities. By 1785, they had moved to New York where they were taken in by the Oneidas.

In 1660, a reservation was established in Massachusetts for Christianized Indians from a number of tribes that sought sanctuary. These Indians were known as the Mashpees.

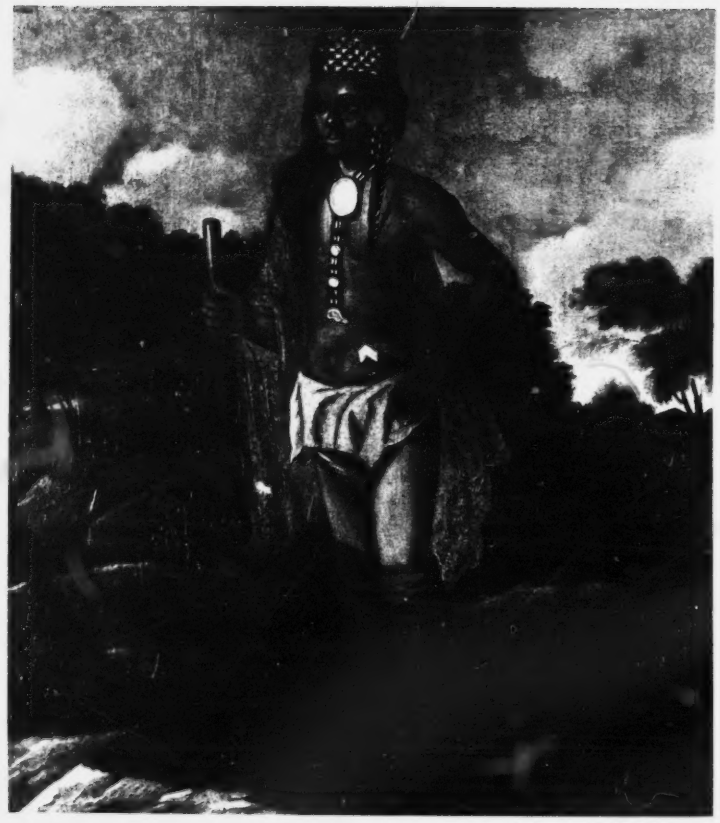
Connecticut

Of the Indian groups that lived in Connecticut, the Pequots were by far the most important. Originally, the

Pequots and Mohegans were one, but they were divided when Uncas rebelled against the Pequot chief Sassacus and withdrew with his followers, who became the Mohegans. The Pequots probably numbered about 3,000.

In 1637, about 600 Pequot men, women, and children perished when the Pequot fort on the Mystic River was set on fire by white colonists. Severely beaten, the Indians attempted to leave the country. Some tried to find a haven among the Mohawks, but all were put to death by that tribe.

The disintegration of the Pequot tribe brought the Mohegans into ascendancy. Laying claim to all of the Pequot lands, Uncas strengthened his position with Indians and English alike. With the end of King Philip's war, the Mohegans were the only Indians of prominence in southern New England. Gradually they sold most of their lands and emigrated to Wisconsin where they joined the Brothertons.



Ninigret, a chief of the Niantics of Rhode Island, who managed to keep his tribe out of King Philip's war. This is probably a copy of one of the earliest direct portraits made of an Indian other than Pocahontas. **PHOTO: MUSEUM OF ART, RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN**

Rhode Island

The Narragansets were one of the largest and strongest of the New England tribes. They numbered several thousand when the Pilgrims came, and added to their ranks by absorbing the remnants of tribes struck down by the plague. The Narragansets lost many of their number in a later smallpox epidemic.

Siding with King Philip in his war, the Narragansets suffered the same fate that shattered the Wampanoags. The Niantics, another Rhode Island tribe, remained neutral largely because of the influence of their chief, Ninigret, and they accepted into their ranks some of the surviving Narragansets.

New York

The predominant Indians in New York were the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. The Tuscaroras, refugees from North Carolina, were eventually taken in as the sixth nation.

Thayendanegea, or Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk chief who fought with the British in the Revolutionary War. PHOTO: SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Iroquois Confederacy was formed in the 1500's by Hayenwatan, the historic Hiawatha, and Dekanawida, following a bloody war with the Algonquians and the Hurons of lower Canada.

The Iroquois became the undisputed rulers from lower Canada to Tennessee, from the Kennebec River to the Illinois. They were held in check by the Chippewas of the Great Lakes and by the Catawbas in the Carolinas, but their power and influence were never equalled by any other Indians.

During the Revolution, Iroquois loyalties were divided. Since no agreement could be reached within the confederacy, it was dissolved and the tribes went their separate ways.

The Wappingers, a large Algonquian Confederacy, were spread along the eastern shore of the Hudson. One of their tribes, the Manhattans, sold Manhattan Island, their hunting ground, to the Dutch. The Dutch bought Brooklyn from the Canarsees.

The Munsees, a principal tribe of the Delaware, originally lived at the headwaters of the Delaware River in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. These Indians held the west bank of the Hudson River almost to the New Jersey line and were a buffer between the Iroquois and the Delawares.

A fraudulent treaty—the "Walking Purchase"—deprived the Munsee tribe of most of its land and it began a westward trek in 1740. Munsees made several removals and merged with a number of other Indian tribes. The largest group today is in the Stockbridge-Munsee community in Wisconsin.

The Shinnecocks, an Algonquian tribe, occupied Long Island. In 1640 their chief, Nowdemoah, met a sloopload of colonists from Massachusetts and sold the group 8 square miles of land.

Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania

The Delaware Confederacy was the most important of all the Algonquian groups. Its territory was the entire basin of the Delaware River in eastern Pennsylvania, southeast New York, most of New Jersey, and all of Delaware.

Aside from the Munsees, the Delaware Confederacy included the Unamis and Unalachtigos. Its members were friends of William Penn and remained at peace as long as he lived. Like others living close to the Iroquois, they were subjugated by the Iroquois and dependent by 1755. Pushed from their lands, they moved to Ohio.

In Maryland, the Conoys lived on the Potomac River about 1711. The Susquehanna Indians are generally asso-

ciated with Pennsylvania and the river that bears the tribal name. Because of Susquehanna warfare with surrounding groups from 1630 to 1644, Maryland colonists declared the tribe a public enemy and it was soon forced to cede all of its territory.

The Nanticoke Confederacy in Maryland was connected with the Delaware but separated from it in early times. The Piscataway Indians were assigned in 1675 a tract of land believed to have been the present site of Washington, D.C. Lord Baltimore's colonists established a mission among these Indians. However, harrassed by the Conestagas of Pennsylvania, the tribe gradually left its Potomac lands and moved into Pennsylvania and New York.

The Virginias

The Powhatan Confederacy, of the Algonquian family, was the strongest group in Virginia. It had about 200 villages.

In 1570, the Spaniards established a Jesuit mission among the Powhatans which failed, and the Indians had little contact with Europeans until the settlement of Jamestown. The story of the Powhatan chief whose proper name was Wahunsonacock and his daughter Pocahontas who saved the life of Capt. John Smith is a classic that has made these Indians familiar to most Americans.

An uneasy peace was maintained in Virginia until the death of Wahunsonacock and the assumption of leadership by his brother Opechancanough. A deadly foe of the colonists, Opechancanough began a general rebellion in 1622. Every settlement was destroyed with the exception of those close to Jamestown. The English, in turn, vowed a war of extermination. Hundreds of Indians were slaughtered and their villages burned. The war went on for 14 years and ended in a peace agreement only because both sides were exhausted.

In 1641, the Indians were again roused to resistance by new encroachments. With Opechancanough's death the following year, the Powhatan Confederacy also ended. Individual tribes made their own treaties of peace and were placed on reservations.

The Chickahominys belonged to the Powhatan Confederacy and signed a treaty of peace with the English when Pocahontas married John Rolfe in 1613.

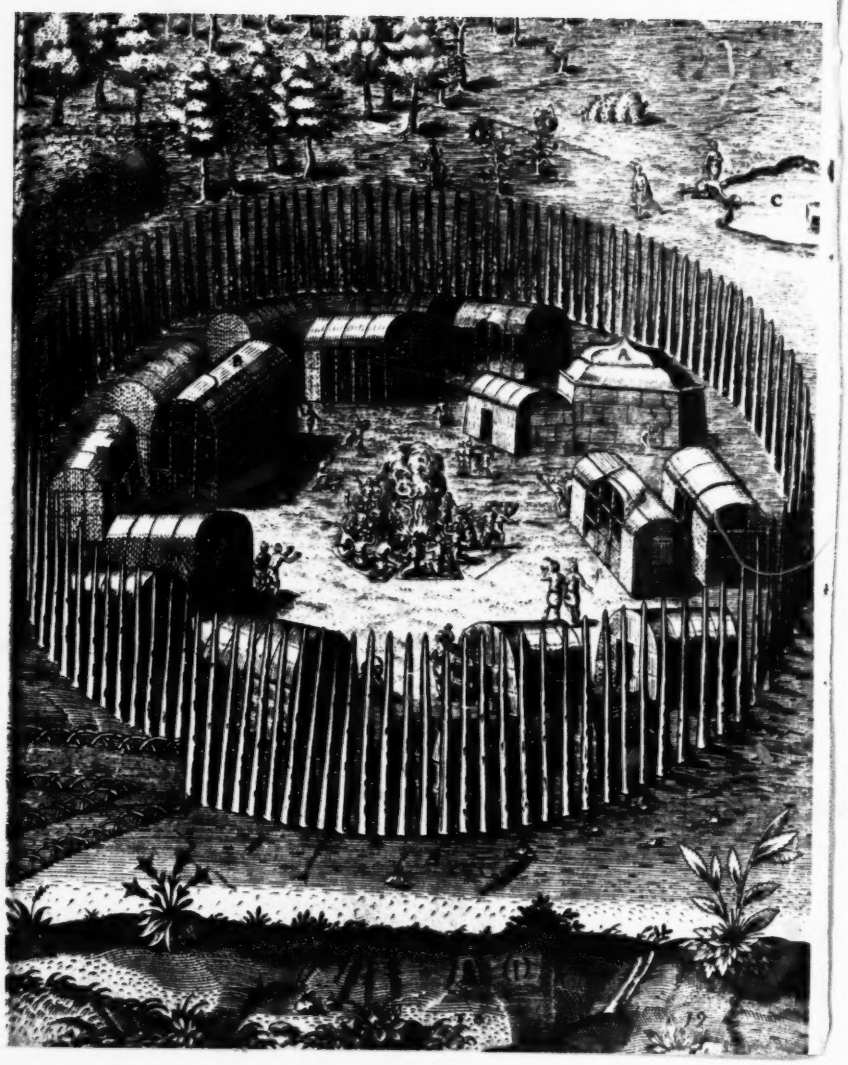
The Kanawha Indians gave their name to the chief river in West Virginia. These people are believed to be the same as the Conoys, who were part of the Piscataways.

The Carolinas

Thirty known tribes lived at one time in South Carolina, but of these the sole survivors are the Catawbas. At the time of the first contact with whites, this tribe is said to have numbered 6,000. Only the Cherokees were larger. At least 23 tribes formed the Catawba Nation.

When the Catawba Indians entered into a treaty with England in 1763, they were allowed to retain 144,000 acres of land, a mere fragment of their domain. The Catawbas aided the colonists in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. By the close of the 18th century, this once strong tribe had been destroyed by attacks of enemies and epidemics of smallpox.

The Shawnees were another leading tribe of South Carolina. A constant threat to the colonists, the Shawnee Indians began to move from the area and into Pennsylvania and Ohio around 1677, at which time they became closely associated with the Delaware. There was scarcely a tribe in the East that divided so much or moved so often as the Shawnees.



The fortified town of Pomeioc, present State of North Carolina, as painted by John White, governor of the ill-fated Roanoke colony. The thatched quonset-style houses are typical of Indian communities of the southeast. **PHOTO: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN**

The Cherokees were a powerful, detached tribe of the Iroquoian family. Cherokees held all of the southwest Allegheny Mountain region in Virginia, the two Carolinas, southern Georgia, and parts of Tennessee. The only Cherokees in the Carolinas today are on a reservation in eastern North Carolina.

The Tuscaroras were first encountered by the whites in North Carolina, where in the early part of the 18th century they had approximately six towns and 1,200 warriors. They fought against encroaching settlers in 1711–13, and after their defeat fled north to become a part of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Georgia

The Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks were all important tribes noted from remote times for their bravery, and—the Choctaws and Creeks in particular—for their warlike natures.

According to legend, the Chickasaws and Choctaws came from a region near old Mexico and were once united. They separated when they crossed the Mississippi. The Choctaws were more inclined to agriculture than the Chickasaws and were defensive rather than offensive fighters. In 1700, they were said to number 15,000 to 20,000.

The Creeks occupied some 50 towns. Since DeSoto perpetrated great cruelty upon these Indians, the Creeks were forever hostile to the Spanish. They allied themselves with the English and aided these colonists in South Carolina and Georgia. In 1813–14, they were defeated by the Americans and ceded the greater part of their lands to the United States.

Florida

The Timucuan Confederacy occupied the greater part of northern Florida. The Hichitis and the Yamasees were along the northern boundary of the State and immediately to the south of the Timucuans were the Apalachees. The Calusas were in the control of the west coast, and the Ais and Tequestas of the east coast. Other principal tribes were the Saturibas, the Yustagas, the Potanos, and the Tocobagas.

In 1513, Ponce de Leon's ships were repulsed by a fleet of 80 war canoes of the Calusas. The Caluses acquired considerable wealth from the wrecks of Spanish ships in the Florida Keys and 200 years later had become pirates. The Creeks and other English allies drove the Calusas from the mainland of Florida and they settled in the Keys.

The Seminole Indians, a group of the Creeks, were originally immigrants from the lower Creek towns along the Chattahoochee River. They moved across the Florida-Georgia border to escape the clash of Spanish and British interests.

THE SEABOARD TRIBES TODAY

The few seaboard Indians who remain in their old habitat operate largely without Federal support, with the exception of the Cherokees in North Carolina and the Seminoles and Miccosukees in Florida.

Maine

Maine created a State Department of Indian Affairs by Legislative action in 1965, with responsibility for general supervision over resident Maine Indians. It conducts a general assistance program and gives some technical and financial help in the areas of reservation housing, water, and sanitation. Maine Indian education rests with the State Department of Education.

Many Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribal members live on three reservations reserved for their use in exchange for all of what is now Maine. The Penobscots own all of the Penobscot River islands from the falls of the river at Old Town north to Mattawamkeag. About 600 Penobscots live on Indian Island, at Old Town. The Passamaquoddy reservations consist of Pleasant Point, near Perry (100 acres and about 350 residents) and Indian Township near Princeton (18,000 acres and about 250 residents at Peter Dana Point and the Princeton strip).

Each reservation elects a Tribal Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a Tribal Council. The two tribes each send a representative to the State Legislature, both are without voting or other privileges.

Work opportunities are best for the Penobscots, whose tribal members are employed in nearby mills, business firms, and in the shipyards. Some of the Passamaquoddys find logging work. No farming is carried on by either group.

About 1,000 Malecite Indians live in Aroostook County on the Canadian border. They do not come under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Indian Affairs and are considerably mixed with Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians.

New Hampshire

A very few Pennacook Indians still live in New Hampshire near the town of Manchester. These Indians are without either State or Federal supervision.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts has a number of Indian settlements, and its Indian population is estimated at a little over 2,000.

In Barnstable County, the Mashpees have three communities (Mashpee, Yarmouth, and Waquoit) and a community in Bristol County near Fall River. About 200 Wampanoags live in Martha's Vineyard at Gay Head. They own their own small town.

Some pottery and beadwork is made by the Gay Head Indians and some of the men are artists.

Nipmuc Indians live in the central part of Massachusetts around Grafton, Worcester, Gardner, and Mendon. A few Indians that are remnants of several tribes live in Plymouth and Norfolk Counties.

Connecticut

A few Pequot Indians still occupy their own lands in New London County at Ledyard Town and Stonington and Mohegans live near Norwich. In Litchfield County are descendants of the Scaticooks on Schaghticoke land. Some remnants of Indian tribes live at Niantic, near New London. They probably include Niantic Indians.

Rhode Island

Two groups of Narragansets, numbering less than 1,000, live in Washington and Providence Counties (along the southern coast near Kingston and in the northern part of the State).

New York

New York State has had directed programs for Indian welfare for its six Indian reservations for well over a century. Approximately 10,000 Indians live on 87,000 acres of reserved land located in Erie, Chautauqua, and Cattaraugus Counties (Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas), Niagara County (Tuscaroras), Erie and Genesee Counties (Senecas), Onondaga County (Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas) and Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties (Mohawks).

Supervisor for the New York reservations is the Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs under the State Department of Social Services. Services that relate to public health, education, highways, social welfare, and mental hygiene are undertaken by specific State departments in these fields. Local welfare departments are reimbursed in full by the State for the cost of services to reservation Indians.

The ultramodern decor of the interior of the Seneca Community Center on the Allegany Reservation, N.Y., built at a cost of more than half a million dollars. This building houses the offices of the tribal government and Bureau of Indian Affairs and is a tribal meeting place and recreation center. PHOTO: BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Governmental agencies work through the elected tribal governments, although there are also the traditional and ceremonial tribal governments headed by hereditary chiefs.

The only State-directed community house, adjacent to the Tonawanda Reservation, is run by Indian directors.

New York Indian children attend public schools, and the Education Department carries out the compulsory school attendance law for them, finances the education of reservation Indians at the elementary and secondary school levels, and aids qualified high school graduates who want higher or technical education. Reservation Indians are also included in assistance programs for adult education.

Among other services, the State constructs and maintains highways and bridges on reservations, cooperates in forest fire control and prevention and in enforcing fish and game laws, apportions water supply resources, provides employment placement and counseling services, and Indian litigation services. By legislation in 1948 and 1950, the Congress of the United States conferred both civil and criminal jurisdiction over all New York Indians to the State.

Federal services have been extended to the Seneca Indians displaced from their homes because of the building of Kinzua Dam. The Senecas were awarded approximately $3 million in settlement for their seized lands and another $12 million for a development program.

The Seneca Nation has had a constitutional form of government incorporated under New York State since 1849. It is said to be the only Indian tribe that owns a city. Salamanca townspeople have signed 99-year renewable leases for city property owned by the Senecas.

In accordance with various treaties and State Indian law, some of the Iroquois tribes receive annuities as follows:

Cayugas	$2,300
Mohawks	2,132
Onondagas	2,430
Senecas	500

The Cayugas also receive an annual interest of $21,670, being 5 percent on a principal of $433,400 held in trust from a claim settlement based on land sales prior to 1800. The Federal Government makes cloth distribution amounting to $2,700 to all of the New York Iroquois tribes but the Mohawks, and an annual payment to the Seneca Nation and Tonawanda Band of Senecas of $6,000.

The Mohawk Indians are renowned high steel construction workers and have worked on such major projects as the Mackinaw and Verrazano bridges and the Empire State Building.

A small group of Abnakis are settled around Lake George and in Rensselaer, Columbia, Orange, and Rockland Counties. In some places along the Hudson River there are remnants of Indian tribes which are largely mixed with other races.

New York has five Indian groups that live on Long Island. The Poosepatucks are near Brookhaven, the Montauks have two settlements on Montauk Point, the Setaukets are in Suffolk County, and the Matinecocs in Nassau County. The Shinnecock Reservation, which juts out into the Atlantic Ocean near Southampton, is said to be worth at least $45 million.

New Jersey

About 1,600 people with Indian ancestry are scattered in Essex County, N.J. They are probably "mixed Delawares."

Delaware

Two groups of people each claim Indian origin in the State of Delaware. These are the "Moors" of Kent County (310 persons) and the Nanticokes (411 persons) of Sussex County.

Maryland

Maryland Indians number some 3,500 people. The Nanticokes are found in Frederick and Washington Counties and in the Blue Ridge area. Several thousand Lumbee Indians, historically from North Carolina, live in the Baltimore area.

Pennsylvania

The Cornplanter Reservation is a tract of land given to the Seneca Chief Cornplanter and his heirs by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in recognition of Cornplanter's services in the American Revolution. It is near the Allegany Reservation in New York State owned by the Senecas but in no way related to it, and is now unoccupied because of the Kinzua Dam.

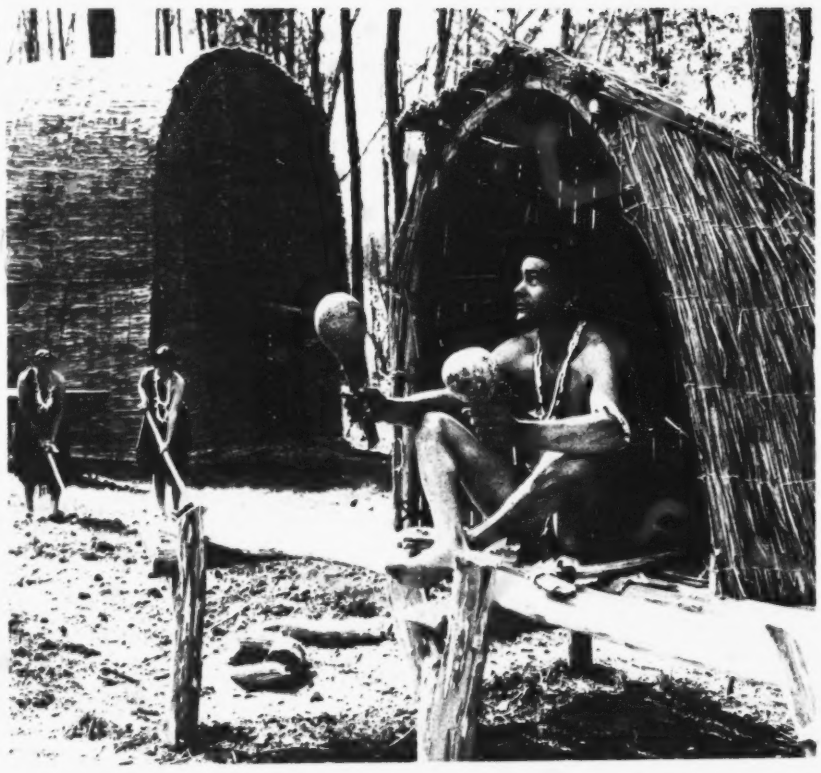
A few Indians, remnants of several tribes, live in Bradford County and around Towanda and a small band, thought to be Cherokees, are in the mountains near Harrisburg.

Indians in the State number a little over 2,000.

Virginia

Only two Indian tribes, the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi of King William County, live on reservations in Virginia. The State provides members of these tribes dental services and maintains roads entering their reservations. It pays tuition for their children in public schools. Members of these two tribes pay no taxes and live by hunting and fishing. They make some pottery and beadwork which they sell to tourists and find off-reservation employment where they can.

The Chickahominys are the largest Indian group in Virginia. They live on both sides of the Chickahominy River in New Kent and Charles Counties and maintain tribal integrity and have their own chief. Members of the tribe pay taxes, vote, own their own land, and send their children to public school.



A descendant of a member of the Powhatan Confederacy sits in a thatched hut at Jamestown Festival Park, Va., and rattles dried gourds to frighten birds away from newly seeded ground, in the manner of his ancestors. Two squaws cultivate the earth near an Indian lodge. PHOTO: JAMESTOWN FOUNDATION

Other Virginia Indians are the Rappahannocks, primarily in Carolina and King and Queen Counties, Potomacs, in Stafford County, Accohanocs, Nansemonds, and Piedmont and Blue Ridge mixed bloods.

North Carolina

The Cherokee Federal Reservation in North Carolina is a 56,000-acre tract. The Indians on it are governed by a chief and a 12-member elected tribal council.

The Cherokees have a "model" reservation. They have seven civic clubs, own and operate their own fleet of school buses, and have an auto mechanic shop. A unique farm club for young people gives training in practical leadership.

The reservation is in mountain country. Although farming is not extensive, what there is yields fine crops. The forest is harvested by the Tribe on a sustained yield basis. The Bureau of Indian Affairs employs a forrester, a soil conservationist, and real estate specialists who help the Indians with land and resource management.

The Indian Bureau, using revolving credit funds and tribal monies, has provided facilities for three industrial plants that employ Indian labor. The Tribe has invested more than $230,000 in these, and has promoted a thriving

tourist business. It owns a high-grade motel and presents a historical pageant in its mountainside theater during the summer months.

A craft shop is an important source of revenue. The Cherokees make fine splint baskets and have developed wood carving to a high degree.

The Bureau maintains a school at Cherokee, but the children of the reservation are increasingly attending nearby public schools. The Bureau also sponsors a job-placement service.

The U.S. Public Health Service operates a hospital and a clinic and the Tribe is given the help of the Housing Assistance Administration. The Bureau provides social counseling and child welfare services, foster home placement, and adoption services. Some of the Cherokees receive Social Security and other financial assistance comes through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. (See the booklet *Indians of North Carolina.*)

A large number of Lumbee Indians live in Robeson County. Traditionally they are considered to be the descendents of the lost colony of Roanoke and the Croatan Indians, who are thought to have captured these English settlers. Today there is little trace of Indian culture among them. Their name comes from the Lumber River and was

Sim Jessan carves Cherokee Booger masks at the Oconaluftee Indian village on the Cherokee Reservation, N.C. The masks were used by Cherokee Indians in early times in various ceremonials. PHOTO: BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

given them at their request by legislative enactment. There are said to be 45,000 Lumbees scattered through the State.

There are also a few other "submerged" groups—the "Cubans," in Person County, descendants of the Machapunga in Dare and Hyde Counties and on Roanoke Island, the "Lasters" in Perquimans County, and a remnant group of Indians which is unidentifiable in Rockingham and Nash Counties.

South Carolina

In 1763, the Catawbas were granted a reservation 15 miles square. By 1841, all of its South Carolina land was sold except for 1 square mile on which the Indians eked out a miserable existence. Moved by their terrible plight, the Federal Government took action to put them under its supervision.

In 1943, an understanding was reached between the State, the Indians, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The State provided $75,000 for the purchase of lands which would be tax exempt, and for expenditures on the Catawbas. The State also agreed to provide $9,500 a year for 2 years to be used by the Bureau for the start of a rehabilitation program.

The Indian children were to be admitted to public schools at all levels on the same basis as white children. The State also appropriated $12,000 for medical fees and other use and the Catawbas were declared citizens of the State of South Carolina.

Federal aid consisted of education, health, and loan programs. The newly purchased lands were divided among 88 individuals for homesites and garden purposes, with one portion reserved for timber and cattle range. Water, mineral, and timber rights were held for the whole tribe.

In 1954, it was said that the Catawbas had progressed more in the preceding decade than any other tribe in the United States. In 1961, the Catawbas severed their ties with the Federal Government and are no longer eligible for special Indian services. Tribal lands of an estimated value of $190,000 were divided among tribal members along with $6,000 from the sale of the beef herd and $5,000 in trust funds.

These Indians now pay taxes. A few of the older women make some pottery, but this is the only vestige of the former culture.

Georgia

Hundreds of people in Georgia are of Cherokee descent, but they are not a distinct social group. There is, however, a small settlement of Cherokees and Creeks in Burke County, not far from Augusta.

Florida

The Seminoles have three reservations in southern Florida, and the Miccosukees, a branch group, have their reservation on the Tamiami Trail near Miami. These Indians are descendants of the survivors of the Seminole Wars who hid in the isolated Everglades.

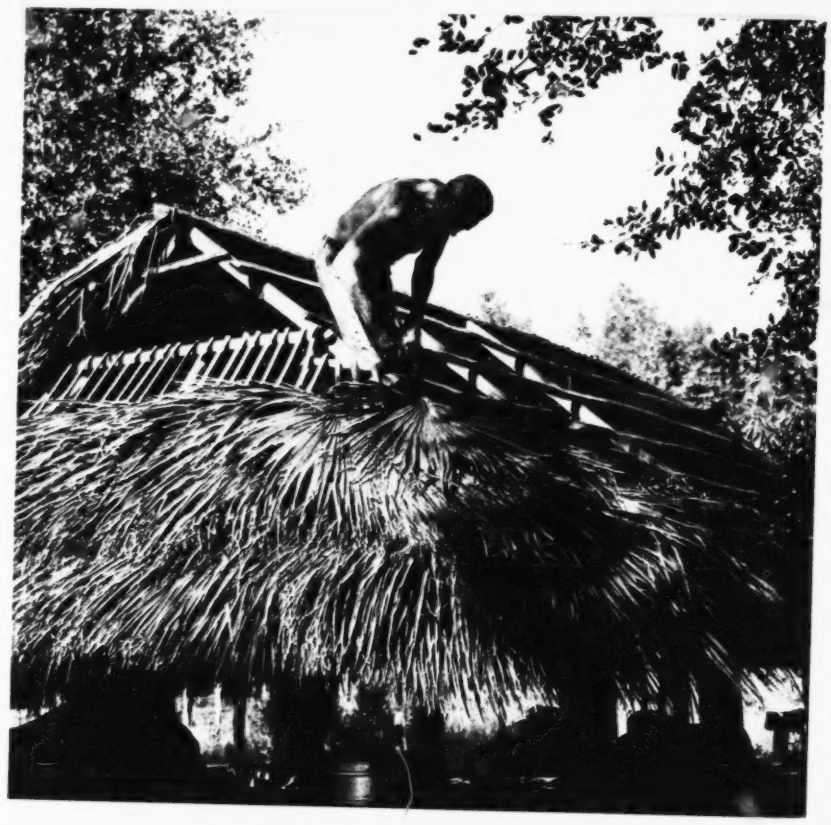
The U.S. Court of Claims in 1967 upheld a 1964 decision by the Indian Claims Commission that the Seminoles of Florida and Oklahoma are entitled to additional payment from the Federal Government for sizable portions of lands once held by the Indians in Florida.

Many of the Seminoles still wear their colorful native dress and live in the old style open chickee. On the reservation near Hollywood, the Tribe has reproduced an authentic Seminole village and has a large craft shop.

The Miccosukees have a restaurant and plans for other tourist business expansion. (See the booklet *Indians of the Gulf Coast States.*)

SEABOARD TRIBES AWAY FROM HOME

Abnakis, Iroquois, and descendants of the Delawares and Munsees are found in Canada. The Oneidas have a reserva-



A Seminole Indian roofs a "chickee" with palm fronds. The classic Florida Indian dwelling is open to the breeze, yet provides shelter from sun and rain. PHOTO: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

tion not far from Green Bay, Wis., and close to them are the Stockbridges and Munsees. The Brothertons, made up of remnants of New England tribes, also have a settlement in Oneida County, Wis.

Delawares, Munsees, Shawnees, and Senecas are in Oklahoma.

Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees—also know as the Five Civilized Tribes—are found in large numbers in Oklahoma, where they were moved in their entirety as tribes (except for the eastern Cherokees).

PLACES TO VISIT—THINGS TO SEE

Maine

The restoration site of the Abnaki city of Pemaquid.

New Hampshire

Indian Head, a nationally famous rock profile on Pemigewasset Mountain, Franconia Notch.

Massachusetts

The Longhouse Museum on the grounds of the original Hassabanisco Reservation which was set aside in 1748 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony for the Nipmucs, near Grafton.

The old Mashpee Meeting House, Mashpee.

The statute of Massasoit, Plymouth.

The Wampanoag community of Gay Head.

Connecticut

Tantaquidgeon Indian Museum, Uncasville. This is operated by direct descendants of Uncas.

Rhode Island

Site of the Great Swamp Battle which ended the King Philip War. The spot has been dedicated by the Indian as a shrine of brotherhood. Every year (fourth Friday in September) a pilgrimage is made to the monument and the Indians circle it holding flowers to form a living wreath.

New York

Johnson Hall, Johnstown, the home of Sir William Johnson who was the first superintendent of Indian Affairs for the British Crown. Johnson married Molly Brant, a Mohawk, and strongly influenced the Iroquois tribes. His home was

a headquarters for the Mohawks and decisions made there shaped Indian-white destiny for years to come.
The Six Nations Museum, Onchiota.
The last Seneca Council House, Letchworth State Park.
The home of Mary Jemison, a white captive of the Senecas, who refused to return to her own people, Letchworth State Park.
The home of James Fenimore Cooper, the author of *The Last of the Mohicans,* and other Indian classics, Cooperstown.
Mohawk-Caughnawaga Museum, Fonda.
Museum of the American Indian, New York City.
Owasco Stockaded Indian Village, Auburn.
The site of Grannagaro, the Seneca capital, Victor.

Virginia

The Jamestown Restoration, Jamestown.
Chickahominy Powwow, James River, near Richmond (late September).

North Carolina

Museum of the Cherokees, Cherokee.
Oconaluftee Indian Village, Cherokee.
Town Creek Indian Mound, Mount Gilead.
The Cherokee Indian Fair, Cherokee (in September).

West Virginia

Mound Museum, Moundsville.

Tennessee

Chucalissa Indian Village, near Memphis.

Georgia

New Echota Restoration of Cherokee capital, Calhoun.
Etowah Indian Mounds, Cartersville.
Kolomoki Mounds Museum, Blakely.
Creek Indian Museum, Indian Springs.
Home of Chief McIntosh, Indian Springs.
Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon.
Chief Vann Home, Spring Place.
Chief John Ross Home, Chattanooga.

Alabama

Mound City, Moundville.

Florida

Seminole Indian Village and craft shop, Hollywood Reservation, Hollywood.

Small pow-wows are held throughout New England during the summer months. The dates are announced each year.

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Chucalissa Indian Village at Memphis, Tenn., is a restored village of the Tunica Indians managed by Memphis State University. PHOTO: STATE OF TENNESSEE

CREATED IN 1849, the Department of the Interior—a Department of Conservation—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, fish, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

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